

# GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL.

Published by James Harper.

At \$1.00 in Advance

Volume XVIII. -- Number 15.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, MARCH 10, 1853.

Whole Number 899

For the Gallipolis Journal.

OSIAN.

Coniah and Cuthona.

A Poem.

ARGUMENT.—Coniah was the youngest of Morn's sons, and brother to the celebrated Gaul. He was in love with Cuthona, daughter of Rumar, when Toscar, the son of Kin-fena, arrived from Ireland at Mora, where Coniah dwelt. He feasted three days with the latter. On the fourth, he set sail, and consoled the island of Waves, one of the Hebrides; he saw Cuthona hunting, fell in love with her, and carried her away by force in his ship. He was forced by the weather, into I-thona, a desert isle. In the meantime Coniah sailed after him, to have revenge, and found him on the point of sailing for Ireland. They fought, and they and their adherents fell by mutual wounds. Cuthona died of grief on the third day after. Fingal, hearing of their unfortunate death, sent Stormal, son of Moran, to bury them, but forgot to send a bard to sing the funeral song over their tombs. The ghost of Coniah comes, long after, to Ossian, to entreat him to transmit to posterity his and Cuthona's fame. For it was the opinion of the times, that the souls of the deceased were not happy till their elegies were composed by a bard.

Did not Ossian hear a voice? or is  
It the sound of days that are no more? oft  
Does the memory of former times come, like  
The evening sun, on my soul,—the noise is  
Renew'd,—in thought, I lift the spear, but sure  
Ossian did hear a voice! Who art thou,  
Son of night!—the children of the feeble  
Are asleep—the midnight wind is in my  
Hall. Perhaps it is the shield of Fingal  
That echoes to the blast—it hangs up in  
Ossian's hall—oh, feel it sometimes with  
His hands. Yes! I hear thee, my friend! long  
Has thy voice been absent from my ear—what  
brings  
Thee, on thy cloud, to Ossian, son of  
Gen'rous Morn! Are the friends of the aged  
near?  
Thee! where is Ossian, son of fame?—he was  
Often near thee, O Coniah, when the sound  
Of battle arose,—now a voice is heard.

Ghost of CONIAH.  
Sleeps the sweet voice of Coniah, in the midst  
Of his resting hall—sleeps Coniah, in the midst  
His hall, and his friends without their fame! the  
Sea rolls round dark I-thona,—our tombs are  
Not seen in our isle, how long shall our fame  
Be unheard, son of renowned Selma?

OSIAN.  
O that mine eyes could behold thee—thou that  
Sittest, dim on thy cloud—art thou the  
Mist of Lona, a half-extinguish'd one?  
Metest thou of what is the air?—  
Of thy robe?—of what is the air?—  
He is gone on his blast like the shade of  
A wandering cloud,—come from thy wall O,  
harp!  
Let me hear thy sound,—let the light of thy  
Morn's arise on I-thona,—let me  
Behold again my friends,—and Ossian  
Does behold his friends on the dark blue isle.  
The cave of Thona appears, with all its  
Many rocks and bending trees,—a stream roars  
At its mouth. Toscar bends o'er its course  
and  
Fercuth is sad by his side. Cuthona  
Sits at a distance and weeps,—does the wind  
Of the waves deceive me?—or do I hear  
Them speak.

TOSCAR.  
The night was stormy, from their hills the (fall)  
Gleaming oaks came down—the sea darkly roared  
And tumbl'd beneath the blast—the roaring  
Waves clin'd against our rocks—the lightning  
came  
Oft and slow'd the blasted fern. Fercuth I  
Saw the ghost who embold'nd the night, I silent  
stood, on that bank, his robe of mist flew on  
The wind. I could behold his form—an aged  
Man be seem'd, and all of thought.

FERCUTH.  
'Twas thy father, O Toscar,—he forces  
Some death among his race—such his peerance  
On Croma, before the great Marcanan  
Fell,—Erian of hills of grass! how pleasant  
Are thy tales!—silence is near thy blue  
stream.  
The sun is on thy fields—soft is the sound  
Of the harp in Selma, I love the  
Cry of the hunter on Croma,—but we  
Are in dark I-thona, surrounded by  
The storm—the billows lift their white heads  
Toss  
Our rocks—we tremble so amid't the night.

TOSCAR.  
Whether is soul of battle dead—Fercuth,  
With locks of age? I have seen the truly  
Undaunted in danger; thine eyes burning  
With joy in the fight—whether is the soul  
Of battle dead? Our fathers never fear'd—  
Go, view the setting sun—the stormy wind  
Leaves the billows still tremble on the  
Deep—they seem to fear the blast—go view the  
Setting sun—morning is gray on our rocks.  
The sun will look down from his east, in all  
His pride of light. I lift up my sails with  
Joy, before the billows of gen'rous Coniah.  
My course was by a desert isle, where the  
Deer was pursued by Cuthona, I saw  
Him, like that beam of the sun that issues  
From the cloud—his hair was on the heath  
Bent, then, bending forward, drew the bow,  
then  
His white arm seem'd to behold her, like the snow  
Of Croma—come to my side, I said, flow  
Hither, the side of the desert isle—the water  
Him time in tears—she thinks of the gen'rous  
Coniah, where can I find thy peace, O, where  
Cuthona, lovely maid?

CUTHONA.  
A distant steep bends o'er the sea, with aged  
Trees and many rocks—the billows roll at  
Its feet—on its side is the dwelling of Erian.  
Roses—the people call it Mora—there the  
Towers of my love arise—there Coniah  
Looks o'er the sea for his only love—the  
Daughter of the chieftain return'd—he beheld  
Their down-cast eyes. 'Where is the daughter  
of Rumar?'—but they answer'd not. My peace  
dwells  
On Mora, the son of the distant land!

TOSCAR.  
Cuthona, shall return to her peace, to  
The towers of gen'rous Coniah—he is  
The friend of Toscar!—I have feasted in  
His hall—his gentle breeze of Erian.  
Stretch my sails towards Mora's shores—for she  
Cuthona shall rest on Mora; but the  
Days of Toscar must be sad—I shall sit

A SINGULAR FELLOW.—We extract the following from a New Orleans letter:

Yet with all this, the fair sex is outdone by one of our's. There is a man, a day laborer in the custom house, who receives \$35 a month, which he spends the most of in decorating his person. He has his own peculiar notions of taste, and on Sunday he attires himself in his singular costume, and exhibits himself in the most frequented thoroughfares and public places. Yesterday, at the request of a gentleman, he came to the drawing-room of the St. Charles to gratify the anxiety of some ladies whom he was informed had stayed a day beyond their time that they might have the honor of seeing him. He wore modern shape coat and pants, but his hat is remarkable for its broad brim, which is ten inches in width, on one side of which he wears a massive eagle of pure gold; his shoes are silver, and are jointed, to permit him to walk the more easily. His coat and pants are profusely decorated with rich gold lace, and the seams are strung with gold coin. A long string of \$20 and \$50 gold pieces reach from his neck to the point of his vest, and around his waist is a girdle from which depend bunches of golden fishes, each of which is seven or eight inches long. His hand, however, exceeds the rest in novelty—the fingers are covered with rings, one of which weighs one pound and a half; he wore three on Sunday, the fields of which were decorated with engravings on gold, of the flight into Egypt, Adam and Eve, and the Crucifixion; he has also a massive seal, on which is engraved a portrait of himself.

His rings are attached to heavy bracelets, and sundry very large gold chains weigh heavy upon his broad shoulders. This expensive costume is kept in bank during the six days of the week, in which he assiduously toils for more money to buy new decorations, which must always be of the finest gold. This renowned individual is always willing to answer questions concerning the cost of his golden armor, and expatiated very loudly upon the exquisite skill and workmanship of his rings, seals, fishes, &c. A gentleman in the Custom House informs me that his Sunday dress is valued at from three to four thousand dollars.

HEAVY FORGERY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MARTHA WASHINGTON CASE.—A short time since we published the arrest of John G. Nicholson, one of the parties implicated in the burning of the Martha Washington. On searching the trunks of Nicholson, papers were found which led to the supposition that a young man named George Gage, who was suspected of having aided Nicholson to elude several police officers who were after him, was the person who had presented forged checks to a large amount at the counter of the Bank of the Ohio Life Insurance Company, at Cincinnati, Ohio, for which he had received the money.—The Wall street agent of one of the Insurance Companies which had suffered from the infamous transaction was informed of this, and immediately sent to Cincinnati for Mr. George Robertson, the party who paid the checks, to come on and identify Gage. That gentleman arrived in the city on Saturday last, and yesterday a warrant was issued for the arrest of Gage.

On his being taken to court and confronted by Mr. Robertson, that gentleman at once fully and unequivocally identified him as the man who presented the checks and received the money for them. One of these checks is for \$7,300, and purported to have been made by S. Davis & Co., and drawn upon the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Cincinnati. The other was for \$7,500, and purported to have been made by Evans & Swift, and drawn on the firm of Ellis & Morton, bankers in Cincinnati. Both were presented at the bank of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and paid in gold coin.—Gage and his counsel both deny that the former was out of this city during the month of December last, the 4th day of which month is the time on which the checks are alleged to have been presented at the banks, and Gage further says, that on examination he can produce at least forty persons to prove that such has been the case, and his counsel further states that during that month Gage was at his office nearly every day, as he had a suit trying in one of the civil courts at that time.

A man named Davis recently recovered \$2,000 damages from a party at Cincinnati for injuries received from falling through an insecure grating in the street.

## LAW OF OHIO.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Prescribing the duties of Supervisors, and relating to Roads and Highways.

[CONCLUDED.]

Sec. 21. That any person or persons who shall receive a certificate, as provided for in the foregoing section, shall present the same to the county commissioners of the proper county, at any regular session of said commissioners, within six months after the taking and carrying away of such timber, stone, or gravel, and the commissioners being satisfied that the amount of damages, shall cause the same to be paid out of the county treasury. But if the commissioners shall be of opinion that the amount of damages, as certified by the supervisor, ought not to be paid by the county, they may refuse to pay the same, in which case they shall determine what sum, in their opinion, would be just. But if the applicant for the payment of damages shall refuse to receive the amount certified to by the supervisor, or the amount determined on by the commissioners, then and in either case, the commissioners shall require the said applicant to enter into bond with good and sufficient security, made payable to the State of Ohio, for the use of the county, conditioned for the payment of all costs and expenses that may accrue on a view for the assessment of damages.

Sec. 22. That on the filing of the bond as provided for in the foregoing section, the commissioners shall appoint a jury of three disinterested citizens of the county, who shall, after first taking an oath or affirmation to faithfully discharge the duties of their appointment, proceed on a day to be named in the order of the commissioners, or on a failure to meet on said day, within five days thereafter, to view and examine the matter complained of, and assess and determine the damages, if any, and return their decision in writing to the auditor of the county, on or before the first day of the next regular session of the commissioners. But if upon actual view of the premises, the jury shall be of opinion that the amount of damages are not greater than the amount proposed to be paid by the commissioners, then the obligor or obligors in the bond filed with the commissioners, shall pay all the costs and expenses accruing under the view.

Sec. 23. That any landholder through whose lands any State, county, or township road is now or may hereafter be laid out and established, is hereby authorized, under the direction of the supervisor of the proper district, to construct a passway or passways, either over or under such road or roads, so as to permit the stock of such landholder to pass and repass; provided, that such passway or passways, shall not be constructed over or under any road within the limits of the out-lots of any city, town, or village, or within one-half mile thereof, and shall not materially hinder or obstruct the travel on such road or roads, where the same may be constructed; provided, further, that the said passway or passways shall be constructed at all times to be kept in good repair at the proper expense of such landholder.

Sec. 24. That each supervisor within his district, shall erect and keep up, at the expense of his township, at the forks of every State and county road, a post and guide board, or finger-board, containing an inscription in legible letters, directing the way and distance to the town or towns or public place or places, situated on each road respectively.

Sec. 25. That if any person shall willfully demolish, throw down, alter or deface any mile-board or guide board, on, or at the fork of any public road, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of the proper county, be fined in any sum not exceeding ten dollars with costs of suit, and the money, when collected, shall be, by the justice of the peace, or constable collecting the same, paid over to the supervisor in whose district the offence was committed, and be by him appropriated to the repair of the roads and highways within his district, agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 26. That the commissioners of each county in this State may, at their annual meetings for the purpose of determining the per centum necessary to be levied for the expenses of their respective counties, levy upon all articles subject to taxation for State and county purposes, a tax for the improvement of roads and highways, to be appropriated agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 27. That the county commissioners of any county shall not levy in any one year, a greater amount of road tax than is herein specified, viz: When the aggregate amount of taxable property entered upon the list shall be fifty millions of dollars, the tax shall not be less than one twenty-fifth of one mill, nor more than one mill; and when the aggregate amount of taxable property entered upon the list shall be three millions of dollars, the tax shall not be less than one-tenth of one mill, nor more than one mill on the dollar; and when it is less than three millions of dollars, the road tax shall not be less than two-tenths of a mill, nor more than one and a half mills on the dollar; provided that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit said county commissioners from levying any additional

tax for road purposes, not exceeding one half mill on the dollar, that the trustees of any township may deem necessary; provided, further, that the trustees of such township shall determine and certify in writing, the additional per centum to be levied, and deliver or cause to be delivered, the certificate aforesaid, to the auditor of the proper county, on or before the first Monday in June, in each year; provided, that the county commissioners of each county in this State may, if they shall deem it necessary, levy an additional tax, annually, upon the taxable property of their respective counties, not exceeding one-half of one mill on the dollar, which shall be collected in the same manner, and at the same time that the State and county taxes are collected and paid into the county treasuries of each county; which tax shall be applied under the directions of the county commissioners, exclusively, to the erection and repairing of bridges within the county in which the same shall have been levied and collected; provided, that nothing in this or the preceding sections shall make it compulsory on the county commissioners to levy any tax for road purposes.

Sec. 28. That the auditor of each county in this State shall, immediately after the county commissioners, at their annual session for that purpose, shall have determined on the amount to be assessed for road purposes in their several townships, give notice in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, of the per centum on each hundred dollars of the valuation, so determined to be assessed in each township respectively, and that said tax may be discharged by labor on the roads, under the direction of the supervisors of the several districts, at the rate of one dollar per day; and shall make out a list for each township of the amount of road tax with which each individual stands charged; inserting nothing in such list but the name of the person and the amount of such tax, and transmit the same to the clerk of the proper township.

Sec. 29. That it shall be the duty of the township clerk, immediately after the reception of such duplicate upon the presentation by the supervisors of their respective districts in said township, of a list of all persons liable to perform labor upon the roads and highways or subject to taxation for the same, to make out and deliver to each supervisor aforesaid, an abstract duplicate of the amount of road tax each person in said district may stand charged with, and the supervisors shall then proceed agreeably to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 30. That whenever the treasurer of any township shall have received any money from the county treasury for road purposes in such township, he shall notify the trustees of such township of the same, who shall cause the money so received to be appropriated to building bridges, or repairing the public roads, within their township; if for the building of a bridge or bridges, they shall give at least twenty days notice, by advertisement posted up in five of the most public places in said township, of the time and place of such sale, and sell to the lowest bidder, (if in their opinion such bidder be competent to perform the same,) such bridge or bridges as aforesaid, as they may deem expedient, equal to the amount of money to be appropriated as aforesaid, and whenever such labor shall be performed agreeably to contract, or conditions of sale, the trustees, or a majority of them, shall draw an order on the treasurer of the township, in favor of the person or persons who have performed such labor, for the amount due for the same, which order shall be paid by the township treasurer on demand.

Sec. 31. That if the trustees of any township shall deem it expedient to appropriate the money aforesaid, or any part thereof, to the improving of the public roads and highways, they may cause the amount thus set apart, for the purpose of improving any road or roads, in the several districts in said township, to be expended under the superintendence of the supervisors of said districts, or by such other persons as they may see proper to appoint, and it shall be the duty of the supervisor, or such other person, thus appointed, on receiving an order on the township treasurer, to draw from the treasury the amount so appropriated, and proceed to expend the same in improving of the roads and highways in the proper districts, first, by procuring, by purchase or otherwise, such number of plows, scrapers and other tools, as the township trustees shall direct, or deem necessary for that purpose; secondly, by the purchase of such materials as may be necessary, and to the employment of such number of teams and able-bodied men to perform such labor, at the customary price, as may appear, to said supervisor or superintendent, to be just and right.

Sec. 32. That the supervisors or other persons appointed agreeably to the foregoing section, shall meet with the trustees, at their annual meeting for the settlement of township business, as hereinafter provided, and then and there produce a list or account of money by him received for road purposes, and how expended, and to whom paid; and the trustees are authorized and required to adjust and settle all accounts so produced to them; and if, upon a fair and accurate settlement, they shall be satisfied that the money has been faithfully applied, and accounted for, they shall allow said supervisor or superintendent one dollar per day for each and every

day they may have been necessarily employed in the duties assigned them, and the trustees shall give him an order on the township treasurer for the amount due.

Sec. 33. That any person charged with a road tax on the grand levy, as provided for in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sections of this act, may, either personally or by an agent, discharge the same by labor, to be performed on the road, within the proper district within that township where such tax may be charged, by any able-bodied man, at the rate of one dollar per day for each day's work, and a rateable proportion per day for any team furnished by such person; which labor shall be performed under the direction of the supervisor of the highway in the proper district, in such township; and it shall be the duty of such supervisor to return such duplicate on, or before the tenth day of November, then next ensuing to the township clerk, certifying the amount (if any) of taxes that remains unpaid by labor, as provided for by this act, and it shall be the duty of the township clerk, within five days thereafter, to certify the same to the township treasurer, who shall immediately proceed to collect the same, and in making such collections, he shall proceed in all respects as is required by law of county treasurers in collecting taxes; provided that the township treasurers shall not be allowed to charge mileage for a greater distance than from his office to the residence of the tax-payer; provided further, that if there be any non-resident tax-payers on the duplicate transmitted to the township clerk by the county auditor, it shall be his duty to certify such non-resident's tax, together with any delinquent tax which the township treasurer may have been unable to collect, to the county auditor, on or before the fifteenth day of March, then next ensuing, to be placed on the duplicate and collected as other delinquent and non-resident taxes are collected, and the taxes so collected shall be paid over to the proper township treasurers, which together with the road taxes by them collected, shall be expended on the public roads within the districts from which the same have been collected.

Sec. 34. That the supervisors of the highways of the several districts, shall give three days' notice to persons residing in the district, charged with a road tax mentioned in the preceding section, and the time and place they will attend, and direct the work to be performed as aforesaid; and in case the whole of said tax due from residents within any district shall not be paid in pursuance of the first notice aforesaid, in consequence of absence from home, sickness, or other inability, the supervisor shall appoint a time that he will again attend, and shall give notice as aforesaid to such delinquents.

Sec. 35. That any time, during the year, when any public highway shall be obstructed by the fall of timbers, or any other cause, or any bridge shall be impaired, so the passage of teams or travelers on said road or bridge shall be dangerous, and the supervisor in the district in which such obstruction or impaired bridge may exist, shall be notified of the same, it shall be his duty to cause such obstruction to be removed, or bridge repaired, forthwith; for which purpose he shall immediately order out such number of inhabitants of his district, as he may deem necessary to remove said obstructions, or repair said bridge.

Sec. 36. That each and every person so ordered out, who shall, after having one day's notice, refuse or neglect to attend with proper implements, where-with to labor, at the time and place appointed by the supervisor, or having attended, shall refuse to obey the directions of the supervisor, or shall spend the time in idleness or inattention to the duties assigned him, every such delinquent shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for every such offence, to be recovered, paid over, accounted for, and appropriated agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 37. That in all cases where any person shall, under the direction of the supervisor, perform more labor on the public road than may be due from him, the supervisor shall give such person a certificate, specifying the amount of extra labor so performed, which certificate shall be received for the amount specified in such certificate, in discharge of any labor within the same district, which may be due from the holder of such certificate, in any succeeding year, under the provisions of this act; provided, that the two preceding sections shall not be so construed as to authorize any supervisor to order out or direct any person to perform more than one day's work, in any one year, over and above the amount of labor due from such person, agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 38. That the trustees of townships shall meet at the place of holding annual elections, on the first Monday of March, at which time and place the several supervisors of the township shall attend, and each produce his list and account of all labor performed within their respective districts, agreeably to the provisions of this act, together with a statement of the amount of all fines, penalties and forfeitures by him collected, or judgments for the same obtained, in accordance with the same; and the trustees are hereby authorized and required to adjust and settle all accounts so produced to them, and to allow such

amount for delinquencies, as they shall deem just and reasonable; and if, upon a fair and accurate settlement, there shall appear to be a balance due to any supervisor for his services under this act, the trustees shall give him an order on the township treasurer, for the amount due, at the rate of one dollar per day, for the time he may have been necessarily employed; provided, that the supervisor shall, in all cases, be held accountable for the full amount and the faithful application of labor due in his district, unless, for good cause shown, the trustees shall deem it just to remit the same.

Sec. 39. That if, upon settlement with the township trustees, at their annual meeting for that purpose, there shall be any unexpended money in the hands of any supervisor, which has been collected under the provisions of this act, he shall pay the same over to his successor in office, taking his receipt for the amount thereof, which receipt he shall lodge with the township treasurer.

Sec. 40. That each and every supervisor who shall neglect or refuse to perform the several duties enjoined on him by this act, or who shall, under any pretence whatever, give or sign any receipt or certificate, purporting to be a receipt or certificate for labor or work performed, or money paid, unless the labor shall have been performed, or tax paid, prior to the giving or signing such receipt or certificate; every supervisor so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment in the Court of Common Pleas, or by an action before any justice of the peace within the township where he is hereby made the duty of the trustees of the townships to prosecute all offences against the provisions of this section; provided, that if any supervisor shall conceive himself aggrieved by the judgment of such justice of the peace, he may, on giving sufficient security to said justice for the payment of costs, appeal to the court of common pleas, who shall make such order thereon, as to them may appear just and reasonable; provided, further, that this section shall not be so construed as to prevent any person from prosecuting any supervisor for any offence against the provisions thereof.

Sec. 41. That it shall be the duty of the several courts of common pleas, to give this act in charge to the grand jury, at each successive term of such court.

Sec. 42. That the act entitled, "An act prescribing the duties of supervisors, and relating to roads and highways," passed March twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and the amendatory acts thereto, passed March twentieth one thousand eight hundred and forty, March fifth one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, January fifteenth one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, March twentieth one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, March twenty-fourth one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, an act to regulate the levying of a tax for road purposes in the counties of Belmont and Jefferson, passed February fifteenth one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and they are hereby repealed; provided that the liability or obligation incurred under any of the provisions of said acts, shall not be in any wise affected or impaired by the repeal thereof.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
W. MEDILL,  
President of the Senate.  
February 15, 1853.

I hereby certify that the foregoing law is correctly copied from a certified copy furnished this office.  
D. B. BEARD, Auditor.

CLEAR AS MOD.—"Mr. Cheetum, I've just dropt in to engage your services in a question at law."  
"Ah, Mr. Green, there's nothing in the universe like law and justice.—What is the trouble?"  
"Why, you see, Squibb, across the way, owes me five dollars for a bull dog he bought of me about a month ago; the dog has run off and now he refuses to look over the V."  
"A most difficult case, Mr. Green; exceedingly difficult, and it is fortunate that you came to me, for I have him like a breeze. You see, we first must prove the identity of the dog by an *adibi*, then after squashing the writ of *mongribas fieri facias* issue a *canis cajorum*, and levy *gossius pandularius* on his *insignis fatui*, then we call a *neopopitum* jury, and after conclusively proving the *axe qua*, have the case unanimously decided in our favor, by virtue of the *deputidus plapora ezonari*!"  
"Lord! Mr. Cheetum, I see through it all; how easy it is to folks that can understand."

The number of steamboats in the United States, according to the just completed report of A. Guthrie, steamboat inspector, is 1,195, of which only 347 are low pressure. The total tonnage of these steamers is 431,503 tons. St. Louis takes the lead in number, having 126 steamers; Cincinnati 104, and Pittsburgh 101. New York city has the largest steamer tonnage, (owing to the ocean marine), 64,447 tons. San Francisco, New Orleans and Buffalo are the next in point of tonnage.